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APRIL MEETING, 1888.

The Annual Meeting occurred on Thursday, the 12th instant; and the President, Dr. ELLIS, was in the chair.

After the reading of the report of the last meeting by the Recording Secretary, the Librarian presented a list of books given to the Library during the two preceding months, since he was absent in the South at the March meeting.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP then rose and addressed the Society as follows : —

As a special engagement, from which I cannot escape, will compel me to leave here at an early moment, I hope I may be pardoned for saying a very few words out of my regular turn. I desire to thank our worthy President, and I am sure the whole Society will unite with me in grateful acknowledgments to him, for the interesting and elaborate volume which he presents to us to-day, on "The Puritan Age and Rule in Massachusetts." He was kind enough to send me the earliest copy of it last week, and I have read more than a hundred pages of it continuously, and have cursorily examined the other four hundred pages. I congratulate him heartily on the completion of so important and valuable a work, and I rejoice to find, in what I have read, so just and worthy a treatment of topics which can never lose their interest in Massachusetts, in New England, or in our country at large. I note with particular pleasure his refutation, on the forty-seventh page, of the often repeated calumny that the Massachusetts Company in 1630 "stole away from England," bringing their Charter "in daring contempt of authority and without a shadow of legality." For this refutation he cites justly an Essay of Governor Winthrop, on "Arbitrary Government described, and the Government of the Massachusetts vindicated from that Aspersion," which was found among the Winthrop Papers so happily obtained by me at New London in 1860, and which I included in the Appendix to the second

volume of the "Life and Letters" of the Governor a few years afterwards. I was most glad to find that Mr. J. A. Doyle, in his recent admirable work on the Puritan Colonies, had made a similar reference to Governor Winthrop's Essay, recognizing it as "a full answer to those who held that in transferring the Government to America the Patentees broke faith with the Crown." Mr. Doyle's volumes, with that of our accomplished and excellent President, will, I trust, put that old calumny to rest, — if, indeed, there is any rest for calumny and scandal in relation to Puritans and Pilgrims. But I forbear from all further remark to-day. I only broke away from my engagements to enter an appearance once more at our Annual Meeting, to offer my congratulations and thanks to the President for his excellent volume, and to unite in the felicitations on the prosperity and welfare of the Society which belong to this occasion.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he wished every one present to have a copy of his book; and he invited all the Society to lunch with him at his house at two o'clock.

The PRESIDENT read a note from Mr. Robert Treat Paine, who, as executor of the will of Robert Treat Paine, who died in Brookline in 1885, presented a volume of five sermons (three in print and two in manuscript) of Rev. Thomas Paine, born in 1694, and settled in Weymouth, and whose son was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. WINSOR read the following letter: —

MR. PRESIDENT, — Being unable to attend the meeting this morning, I write to communicate to the Society a remarkable discovery of papers relating to French-American History made lately in France by Abbé H. R. Casgrain, of Quebec.

General, afterwards Maréchal de Lévis, who was second in command to Montcalm in Canada, carefully collected and arranged the great number of papers in his hands relating to the American campaigns in which he had just been engaged. The collection forms in all eleven volumes, and consists of (1) the journal of General de Lévis; (2) his letters written between 1756 and 1762; (3) journals of the several campaigns of the war, written chiefly by the secretaries of Montcalm; (4) letters of Montcalm to Lévis; (5) letters of Vaudreuil to Lévis; (6) letters of Bourlamaque to Lévis; (7) letters of Bigot

to Lévis; (8) miscellaneous letters to Lévis; (9) various journals and narratives of the events of the war; (10) letters from the Court to the chief commanders in America; (11) miscellaneous military papers, partly relating to America.

Some of the documents in this precious collection exist in other forms, including the journal of General de Lévis, of which there is a duplicate at Montreal; but by far the greater part have been hitherto wholly unknown. They have always remained in the Lévis family, and are now in the hands of his great-grandson, the Comte Raimond de Nicolay. Having lain hidden for more than a century in a provincial chateau, they have remained hitherto unknown. "It is the present Comte de Nicolay," writes Abbé Casgrain, "who has rescued them from the dust."

Abbé Casgrain is well known as an enthusiastic student of Canadian history, to which he has made valuable contributions in his "History of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec," his "Life of Marie de l'Incarnation," and other works. In bringing to light this important collection, he has rendered a signal service to the history of this Continent.

It is said that copies of the Lévis papers will soon be sent to Canada.

F. PARKMAN.

Mr. WINSOR also presented a detailed statement regarding the same manuscripts, which had been sent to him by the Abbé Casgrain, in a slip taken from "Le Canadien," a newspaper published at Quebec, and dated March 31, 1888. The account follows:—

Nous sommes en mesure de donner des détails précis sur les manuscrits très importants et tout-à-fait ignorés que M. l'abbé Casgrain a trouvé récemment en France, et dont les journaux ont déjà dit quelques mots. Nous garantissons l'authenticité de ces renseignements; car nous les avons tirés des notes mêmes de M. l'abbé Casgrain, dont celui-ci a bien voulu nous permettre de prendre des extraits.

Ces manuscrits ont appartenu au général de Lévis et ont toujours été conservés dans sa famille. Ils sont aujourd'hui la propriété de M. le Comte de Nicolay, arrière petit-fils du général de Lévis. Et voici par quelle filiation.

1o. Le Chevalier de Lévis devenu Marquis de Lévis, puis Maréchal de France et Duc de Lévis (le vainqueur de Sainte-Foye).

2o. Son fils le Duc de Lévis, Pair de France, membre de l'Académie Française, chevalier d'honneur de Madame la Duchesse de Berry, décédé en 1830.

3o. Le précédent a eu un fils, le Duc de Lévis, décédé en 1863, et une fille mariée au Marquis de Nicolay, Pair de France.

De ce mariage sont issus plusieurs enfants, parmi lesquels le Comte Raimond de Nicolay, légataire universel de son oncle, le troisième Duc de Lévis, et à ce titre possesseur des Mémoires du Maréchal.

Ces manuscrits ont été relégués pendant plus d'un siècle au fond d'une bibliothèque de province, au château de Noisiel, et ont ainsi échappé jusqu'à présent à toutes les investigations. C'est le présent Comte de Nicolay, qui les a tirés de la poussière et gardé précieusement dans ses archives. "Vous êtes la seule personne," écrivait le 15 du présent mois, M. le Comte de Nicolay à M. l'abbé Casgrain, "vous êtes la seule personne à qui j'aie communiqué les nombreux et très précieux documents inédits qui me viennent de mon aïeul le Maréchal de Lévis." En voici, en quelques mots, l'historique.

Le général de Lévis, pendant son séjour au Canada, avait tenu un journal de ses campagnes, et entretenu une correspondance active, dont il avait l'habitude de garder une copie. Il devint de plus, après la mort de Montcalm, le dépositaire de tous les papiers du général que celui-ci, au moment de mourir, avait donné ordre de lui remettre.

De retour en France, le général de Lévis occupa ses loisirs à mettre en ordre toute cette masse de documents. Il fit même transcrire avec grand soin son journal et sa correspondance, rangea par dates les lettres des principaux personnages avec qui il avait été en relation pendant son séjour au Canada, et fit relier le tout avec un soin et même un luxe qui indiquent l'importance qu'il y attachait. C'est cette précieuse collection qui vient d'être signalée et dont la copie authentique sera prochainement expédiée au Canada. Elle ne forme pas moins de onze volumes, dont cinq in folio et six in 4to. En voici le détail.

Volume 1er. Journal des Campagnes du général de Lévis intitulé : Canada, Cartes et Relations, jusqu'à 1760. In folio, de 285 pages. Au commencement du volume sont placées neuf cartes ou plans des différentes batailles ou attaques livrées de 1755 à 1760. 1o. Carte manuscrite de la bataille de la Monongahéla. 2o. Carte imprimée; plan de la bataille livrée près du lac George où fut défait le Baron de Dieskau. 3o. Plan des forts de Chouagen avec le débarquement, le camp et les attaques de l'armée commandée par M. le Marquis de Montcalm : aquarelle superbe de 3 pieds et demi de longueur sur 2½ de largeur. 4o. Plan du fort William Henry ou fort George construit par les Anglois en 1756, assiégé et pris en 1757 par l'armée française commandée par M. le Marquis de Montcalm : aquarelle de deux pieds de longueur sur deux de largeur. 5o. Plan des retranchements sur les hauteurs en avant du fort Carillon attaqués par les Anglois, le 8 juillet 1758, défendus par l'armée française commandée par M. le Marquis de Montcalm : aquarelle de 3½ pieds de longueur sur deux de largeur. 6o. Attaque du fort Niagara pris par les Anglois le 25 juillet 1759 : aquarelle, grandeur des deux feuilles de l'in folio. 7o. Plan du combat du 31 juillet

1759. (Bataille de Montmorency.) Bataille de Québec 13 7bre 1759, imprimé. 8o. Plan ; prise du fort Lévis par les Anglois : aquarelle de deux pieds sur deux. 9o. Plan de Québec et de la bataille qui s'est livrée dans les environs, le 28 avril 1760, entre les François commandés par le Marquis de Lévis et les Anglois sous les ordres du brigadier-général Murray : aquarelle, de quatre pieds sur deux.

Les pages les plus curieuses de ce manuscrit sont, sans contredit, celles où le général de Lévis raconte, en se nommant à la troisième personne, tous les détails de la bataille de Sainte-Foye, où il commandait lui-même. C'est un récit de première main, s'il en fût jamais ; et qui va mettre à néant plus d'une assertion accréditée. En voici la fin. Mais disons d'abord que le Chevalier de Lévis croyait que les ennemis étaient décidés à s'en tenir à la défense de Québec. " Il comptoit de faire avancer l'armée et de lui faire donner les vivres qui étoient dûes ce jour-là ; il envoya pour cela ordre de les faire arriver à bonne heure à l'anse au Foulon, et monta à cheval le matin 28 pour aller reconnoître avec son état major les positions qu'il feroit occuper à son armée."

C'est alors que Lévis s'aperçut que les ennemis s'avançaient en masse pour l'attaquer. Il se hâta d'appuyer sa gauche sur la maison connue depuis sous le nom de moulin de Dumont, et qui devint le théâtre d'une lutte restée célèbre. Bourlamaque y fut blessé d'un coup de canon, et eut un cheval tué sous lui. Lévis s'y porta de sa personne et ordonna d'y tenir à tout prix.

" Il passa ensuite de la gauche à la droite entre les deux armées, ordonna en passant à nos brigades de charger et fit marcher les cinq compagnies de grenadiers de la droite aux redoutes qui étoient sur les buttes dont les ennemis s'étaient emparées.

" M. le Chevalier de Lévis comptoit charger les ennemis en flanc avec la brigade de la Reyne et celle de Royal Roussillon qui débordoient les dites hauteurs, mais par un ordre mal rendu par un officier, la brigade de la Reyne, au lieu de se retirer à l'entrée du bois se porta derrière la gauche ; il prit sur le champ le parti d'exécuter son mouvement avec la brigade de Royal Roussillon à qui après avoir dépassé le flanc gauche des ennemis il fit faire un quart de conversion à gauche et chargea les ennemis si vigoureusement qu'ils furent mis en désordre et suivis de toute la ligne. Si la brigade de la Reyne eut été à son poste, on auroit enveloppé les ennemis par leur gauche et vraisemblablement on leur auroit coupé la retraite sur la place, ce qui auroit été décisif, mais ils se retirèrent avec tant de précipitation et ils étaient si près de la place qu'on ne pût les joindre, nos troupes étant excédées de fatigue, mais ils abandonnèrent toute leur artillerie, munitions, outils, morts et blessés. Leur armée étoit d'environ 4,000 hommes, et la nôtre d'environ 5,000, dont 2,400 miliciens, mais il y eut plus de 1400 hommes du dit nombre comme la brigade de la Reyne et la Cavalerie, qui n'ont point eu part à l'action ; nous avons été obligés de laisser des détachements derrière, et nos sauvages s'étant retirés ne combattirent point.

“ Les troupes donnèrent les preuves dans cette action de la plus grande valeur, s'étant formées sous le feu des ennemis et étant restées longtemps dans l'inaction, ayant ensuite marché aux ennemis avec toute l'intrépidité possible.

“ La perte des ennemis malgré l'avantage de leur situation, du terrain et de leur grand feu que nous essayâmes sans répondre, a été plus considérable que la nôtre.

“ Ils ont perdu environ 1000 à 1200 hommes tués ou morts de leurs blessures, estropiés ou dangereusement blessés, 20 pièces de canons, 2 obusiers, les outils et munitions, parmi le nombre des prisonniers il y avait 20 officiers.

“ De notre part notre perte a été de 6 à 800 hommes.”

Volume 2e. Lettres de M. le Marquis de Lévis, de 1756 à 1762, in folio de 486 pages, contenant 197 lettres.

Ces lettres, d'un intérêt infini, sont adressées aux personnages les plus importants, à Madame la Duchesse de Mirepoix, au Duc de Mirepoix, au garde des Sceaux, au Comte d'Argenson, à M. de Paulmy, au Marquis de Montcalm, au Marquis de Vaudreuil, à M. Bigot, intendant du Canada, au Maréchal de Belleisle, au Roy de Pologne, à M. Berruyer, à Madame de Pompadour, au général Murray, au Prince de Beauveau, à Bougainville, à Bourlamaque, au Duc de Choiseul, etc.

Volume 3e. Journal des Campagnes de M. le Marquis de Montcalm, mis en ordre par M. le Marquis de Lévis, in 4to de 550 pages serrées.

Plusieurs parties de ce journal sont écrites de la main même de Montcalm. Le reste est de l'écriture de ses secrétaires. Ce journal est formé de différents cahiers dont voici la suite : —

1o. Journal de 1756, du 3 janv. au mois d'8bre. Suite du même journal jusqu'au mois de may 1757	204 pages.
2o. Journal de la campagne de 1757 commencée le 12 juillet au 1er 7bre	86 pages.
3o. Journal 7bre 1757 au mois de juin 1758	68 pages.

Les dix dernières pages sont de la main de Montcalm.

Continuation du journal 1er juin 1758 au 1er 7bre	64 pages.
Continuation du journal 1758 du 1er 7bre au mois de mars 1759	64 pages.
Avril 1759 continuation du journal	12 pages.

Journal de la campagne de l'année 1759, 52 pages serrées. Ce cahier, écrit d'une main étrangère, très belle et très fine, se termine par le récit de la mort de Montcalm et de la capitulation de Québec.

En voici quelques lignes qui contiennent des détails inconnus : —

“ Je restai quelque temps pour voir l'effet du canon que nous avions dirigé sur une colonne, lorsqu'on vint me demander des munitions pour

Royal Roussillon. J'y courus, toutes nos troupes étaient alors arrivées. Je m'arrêtai un moment avec M. le Marquis de Montcalm qui me dit: 'Nous ne pouvons éviter le combat, l'ennemi se retranche, il a déjà deux pièces de canon, si nous lui donnons le temps de s'établir, nous ne pourrions jamais l'attaquer avec l'espèce de troupes que nous avons.' Il ajouta avec une espèce de saisissement: 'Est-il possible que Bougainville n'entende pas cela!' Il me quitta sans me donner le temps de lui répondre autre chose, mais que nous étions bien petits . . ."

Volume 4e. Lettres du Marquis de Montcalm à M. de Lévis, in 4to, non paginé de deux doigts d'épaisseur contenant 136 lettres. La dernière est le petit billet suivant, écrit de la main de Montcalm, du 11 7bre, c'est-à-dire deux jours avant la bataille où il trouva la mort. Il s'y montre encore plein d'espérance.

11 7bre.

Je réponds par celle ci, mon cher chevalier, à la lettre que vous m'avez écrite le 7. Je manquai le courrier par la faute de M. de St. Sauveur. Rien de nouveau sur l'article des vivres pain et viande, mais n'importe. L'anglois resta-t-il jusqu'au 1er 9bre, nous soutiendrons. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec une sincère amitié, Monsieur votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

MONTCALM.

La dernière lettre de ce volume est signée Martel, garde-magasin du roi, celui-là même qui fut accusé avec Bigot et les siens, et condamné sur conviction de péculat. Cette lettre datée du 14 7bre annonce à M. de Lévis la mort de Montcalm "arrivée à cinq heures du matin," ce jour-là même. Martel ajoute qu'il a assisté à son dernier soupir, ayant passé la nuit auprès de lui.

Volume 5e. Lettres du Marquis de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis, in 4to, contenant 124 lettres.

Volume 6e. Lettres de M. de Bourlamaque à M. de Lévis, in 4to contenant 81 lettres.

Volume 7e. Lettres de M. Bigot à M. de Lévis, in 4to contenant 78 lettres.

Volume 8e. Lettres de divers particuliers à M. de Lévis, in 4to contenant 93 lettres; savoir, —

15 de M. Bernier.

1 de Chs. Saunders.

1 de Cramahé.

7 de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, gouverneur de Montréal.

14 de Péan.

7 de Lemercier.

2 de M. de Bellestre.

1 du Chevalier de Montreuil.

2 de Pouchot.

- 9 de Roquemauro.
- 9 de Bougainville.
- 5 de Lapause.
- 2 de Delaer.
- 6 de Dumas.
- 7 de Beauclair.
- 2 de Desandrouins.
- 4 du Chevalier de la Corne.

Volume 9e. Relations et journaux de différentes expéditions faites durant les années de 1755-6-7-8-9 et 1760.

1755 — Journal de l'expédition des Anglois et prise de Beau-séjour	43 pages.
1756 — Prise du fort Bul, etc.	2 pages.
1756 — Expédition du Sr. Villiers vers Chouagen au commencement de la campagne	3 pages.
1757 — Expédition sur le fort George par M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil	20½ pages.
1757 — Nouvelles Sauvages du fort Niagara	30½ pages.
1757 — Relation de la Campagne du Canada, 20 août 1757	12 pages.
1757 — Relation de l'expédition vers Corlar par M. de Belles-tre en 8bre et 9bre	25 pages.
1758 — Relation de l'affaire du 8 juillet	9½ pages.
1758 — Conseil Sauvage	4 pages.
1759 — Relation de cette campagne	12 pages.
1759 — Expédition du Chevalier de la Corne sur Chouagen	2 pages.
1759 — Journal des Anglois, de leur expédition sur Québec, cette campagne	22 pages.
1760 — Expédition sur Québec et bataille du 28, lettres de Vaudreuil	28 pages.
1760 — Journal du Sr. Vauquelin commandant les frégates	10 pages.

Canada. — Instructions et mémoires donnés par M. de Vaudreuil et de Montcalm.

May 1756 — Instructions de M. de Montcalm aux commandants de bataillon	4 pages.
Juin 1756 — Instructions du même aux commandants de bataillon	7 pages.
1757 — Instructions de M. de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis	4 pages.
1758 — Instruction de M. de Vaudreuil à M. de Montcalm	8 pages.
1759 — Mémoire de M. de Vaudreuil en réponse à celui remis par M. de Montcalm	4 pages.
1759 — Ordre de M. de Vaudreuil pour incorporer les habitants dans les bataillons	2 pages.
1759 — Réflexions de M. de Montcalm sur la campagne et réponse de M. de Vaudreuil	1 page.
1759 — Ordre donné par M. de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis pour aller prendre le commandement de Montréal et frontières	2 pages.

1759 — Ordre de M. de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis pour prendre le commandement de l'armée	2 pages.
1760 — Ordre de M. de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis pour prendre le commandement de l'armée et aller faire le siège de Québec	6 pages.
1760 — Lettre et ordres remis par de Vaudreuil à M. de Lévis pour les commandants de navires qui arriveront dans le fleuve et pour les capitaines des milices	4 pages.
De plus 17 mémoires, projets et réflexions de Montcalm et autres	160 pages.

Volume 10e. Lettres de la Cour.

Catalogue des lettres et états envoyés de la cour aux commandants des troupes de terre en Canada.

Ce volume contient deux livres : dans le premier est tout ce qui a été adressé à M. de Dieskau et Montcalm, et dans le second tout ce qui regarde M. de Lévis (volume petit in folio, non paginé, 3 doigts d'épaisseur).

Volume 11e. Recueil de pièces militaires, etc., in folio très épais, non paginé. La moitié relatif au Canada.

Cette longue nomenclature fait voir quelles richesses historiques sont contenues dans ces onze volumes de manuscrits restés inconnus jusqu'à ce jour.

J'en tire une dernière citation avant de terminer. C'est Bougainville qui félicite Lévis de sa belle victoire de Sainte-Foye, et voici en quels termes :—

A L'ISLE-AUX-NOIX, ce 4 mai 1760.

MON GÉNÉRAL, — Recevez mon compliment sur votre belle victoire. J'en suis d'autant plus enchanté que j'y vois belles manœuvres dans l'action, diligence incroyable dans votre marche, et fermeté faite pour être citée.

Ma foi, vous serez notre père, puisque vous nous avez rendu l'honneur ; et ne prissiez-vous pas la ville, vous n'en seriez pas moins couvert de gloire. Ah ! mon général, vous n'avez pas voulu que je fusse avec vous ! j'en ai une douleur mortelle ; mais dans ce métier, il faut obéir et non choisir. Nous avons bien perdu, il n'était pas possible de le faire à moins. C'est ici une jubilation sans égale. Nous attendons avec impatience les nouvelles de la suite, c'est affaire à vous pour ne pas perdre de temps.

Rien ici de nouveau. Nous travaillons tandis que vous gagnez des batailles.

Je suis avec respect, mon général, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

DE BOUGAINVILLE.

On sait que M. de Bougainville a tenu, à l'exemple de ses chefs, un *journal* de ses campagnes au Canada. Ce *journal*, avec sa correspon-

dance, se trouve encore aujourd'hui aux mains de sa famille. M. l'abbé Casgrain en a fait prendre une copie qui forme un très gros volume grand in folio (de plus de 1300 pages), lequel achève de compléter la série de manuscrits importants que nous venons d'énumérer.

Outre cela, M. Casgrain s'est occupé, pendant son voyage, à compléter les études qu'il a commencées sur l'Acadie: il a voulu cette fois épuiser la matière. Après avoir fait copier les nombreux documents qui se trouvent au Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies et dans les autres Ministères, à Paris, il s'est rendu à Londres où il a également fait transcrire tout ce qui a trait au même sujet, soit au British Museum, soit au Public Record Office. Au British Museum, en particulier, il a mis à profit les manuscrits si curieux du Dr. A. Brown, ce savant ministre presbytérien qui a passé plusieurs années dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse à la fin du siècle dernier et qui a été en rapport avec un grand nombre des auteurs et des victimes de la proscription. De toutes ces recherches, M. Casgrain a rapporté une masse de documents qui vont jeter un nouveau jour sur cette fameuse question Acadienne que certains écrivains ne semblent avoir traitée que pour travestir la vérité et tromper le public.

Mr. WINSOR added that the Headquarters papers of Montcalm found among these manuscripts supplemented the letters of Montcalm which Mr. Parkman procured from the family of that general and from that of Bourlamaque, some years since, and of which there are copies among the Parkman manuscripts. The manuscript which is mentioned in Mr. Parkman's letter as being already in duplicate in Montreal, in the collection of the Abbé Verreau, corresponds to what is called Vol. I. of the preceding catalogue; but that manuscript is said by the Abbé Casgrain, in a letter to Mr. Winsor, to be less complete than the copy now produced. A series of abstracts of official campaign-papers, 1755-1760, was first brought to light in Henry Stevens's "*Bibliotheca Geographica*" in 1872, as coming from the family of the Chevalier de Lévis. This manuscript eventually found its way into the cabinet of the Abbé Verreau in Montreal, where Parkman saw it, and quotes it in his printed books as "*Livre d'Ordres*." It is not unlikely that some, if not many, of the letters sent to the commanders in Canada by the French Government, which are contained in one of these manuscript volumes, are already known to us in the Brodhead Collection of Documents, published by the State of New York, and in some of the Collec-

tions which have been edited in Canada; but there seems to be a great deal among these newly discovered papers which, so far as can be learned from their titles and descriptions, is new and of great importance. Any fresh light thrown upon the battle of Ste. Foye will be of great interest.

Professor HAYNES offered the following remarks upon "driving a pin or nail:" —

In Sewall's Diary (vol. i. p. 405), under date of Friday, May 17, 1695, is found this sentence: "Drove a pin in Major Vaughan's Grist and Fulling Mill." To this the editors have appended the following note: "Repeated instances occur in this Journal of this driving a pin or a nail in a house, barn, or ship. Apparently there was some superstition connected with the ceremony, though we have failed to find mention of it."

In the index ten instances are noted of the use of this expression, but there is no case where it is employed with reference to a ship. Commonly the act is done, either personally or by an agent who is paid for doing it, at the raising of a new house or barn, or most frequently of a meeting-house. Evidently it was done with a symbolic meaning. What was its significance? As the editors have found no mention of any such custom in other writers, it may have been peculiar to Judge Sewall. We know that he was an habitual student of the ancient classics, especially of the Latin authors; and it has occurred to me that perhaps we may find in them an explanation of his peculiarity.

We are told by Livy that in the early ages of Rome, when letters were scarcely known, the Romans kept the reckoning of the years by driving a nail, on the Ides of each September, into the wall of the temple of Jupiter, on the Capitol.¹ This ceremony was at first performed by the Consul, at the period immediately subsequent to the expulsion of the Kings; afterwards by the Dictator, when that office existed; and later, by the Prætor. The custom had fallen into disuse, when, on the occurrence of a pestilence and other troubles, it was called to mind by the elders that a similar scourge had been averted after the nail had been driven by the Dictator. Accordingly the custom was revived in the year of Rome 392 (B. C. 360),

¹ Livy, vii. 3.

and a Dictator was chosen for the purpose of driving the nail (*clavi figendi causâ*); and the same thing was done upon subsequent occasions.¹

We learn also, upon the authority of the antiquary and annalist Lucius Cincius Alimentus, that a similar method of reckoning the years had been practised among the Etruscans, by whom the nail was annually driven in the temple of the goddess Nortia, at Volsinii. Nortia was the Fortuna of the Etruscan mythology; and with them the nail evidently had a symbolic meaning, implying the fixed decrees of Fate. On an Etruscan mirror, found at Perugia, a winged Fate is represented holding in her hand a nail and a hammer, to indicate the predestined death of the person delineated.² From the Etruscans the Romans derived this practice of reckoning the years by annually driving a nail; and that the nail also had a symbolic meaning with them is evident from Horace's picture of Necessity, the companion of the goddess Fortuna, worshipped at Antium, bearing in her hand *clavos trabales*.³ The symbolic idea associated with the *clavus trabalis*, as representing Fate, became so incorporated into Roman thought and language, that the phrase *clavo trabali fixum* became a proverbial saying, to signify that a thing was unalterably fixed by destiny.⁴ We also find Æschylus using the word γόμφος, a spike, with the same symbolic signification.⁵

One of the large bronze *clavi annales*, which was used for reckoning of the years, has been preserved to our own times, and is now in the possession of an Italian antiquary.⁶

Dr. GREEN stated that on Sept. 10, 1857, Benjamin Franklin French, of New Orleans, was chosen a Corresponding Member of this Society; and until the appearance of the last volume of Proceedings, his name has stood, for some years, at the head of the roll of surviving Corresponding Members. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, on June 8, 1799; but he resided during a large part of his active life in Louisiana,

¹ Livy, viii. 18, ix. 28; Festus, s. v. "*clavus annalis*."

² Dennis, *The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, vol. ii. p. 25.

³ Horace, *Ode I. xxxv.* 17.

⁴ Cicero, *Verres*, 2. 5. 21, § 53; Petronius, *Satyricon*, 75.

⁵ Æschylus, *Supplices*, v. 945.

⁶ Rich, *The Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon*, s. v. "*clavus annalis*."

where he was engaged in planting and in commercial pursuits. He had previously studied law, but, owing to ill health, was compelled to abandon his profession. He was a voluminous writer on historical subjects, and just before his election to the Society, had completed his "Historical Collections of Louisiana."

Mr. French was one of the founders of the Fisk Library, now belonging to Tulane University, in New Orleans, where there is an excellent portrait of him. Just before the Civil War he removed to New York, where he died, at No. 94 Clinton Place, Eighth Street, on May 30, 1877. He is mentioned in "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography," now in the course of publication; but the date of his death is not found in any printed work.

Mr. WINSOR presented the following report:—

The Committee charged with attending to the cataloguing of the Society's manuscripts have expended so far about one half of the one thousand dollars contributed for that purpose by Dr. Deane, as executor of the Waterston estate. The Committee have employed in this work Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis. He has written over 20,000 cards, of which more than 5,000 come under the name of Jonathan Trumbull the elder, since the work of cataloguing the manuscripts of the Society during the past year has been exclusively devoted to the Trumbull Collection. The papers of which this collection is composed were originally mounted in scrap-books, which were consecutively numbered. This series was made up of twenty-three volumes, of which the volume numbered nineteen is missing. The twenty-two numbered volumes which remain have been catalogued. As a rule, the manuscripts in these volumes are chronologically arranged. One volume is, however, devoted to papers relating to the Susquehanna Case; one is practically devoted to papers relating to the title of the Pequot Country, and one contains broadsides and newspapers of the Revolutionary period. A volume devoted to military affairs during the Revolution has also been catalogued. As this volume was not included in the numbered series, it has been termed, for convenience, No. 24. A volume called Letter-Book No. 1, containing copies of Governor Trumbull's cor-

respondence with Generals Schuyler and Gates, is now being catalogued. A similar Letter-Book, called No. 2, contains copies of Governor Trumbull's correspondence with General Sullivan, Governor Tryon, Presidents of Congress, Connecticut delegates, etc. To these volumes Nos. 25 and 26 have been given.

To complete the work of cataloguing this special collection, there remain, in addition to the foregoing, two other Letter-Books, marked, respectively, A and B, and containing copies of Governor Trumbull's correspondence with Washington, with Presidents of Congress, and Connecticut delegates, copies of the correspondence of Governors Fitch and Pitkin with British Secretaries of State, and copies of Governor Trumbull's correspondence with the Massachusetts authorities in 1775, one volume of original letters from General Washington, and one volume containing the letters from William Samuel Johnson, agent at London. Many of the documents in this collection have been published. For instance, copies of the circular letters from the British Secretaries of State and from the Board of Trade, addressed to the Governors of the Colonies, are to be found in the documentary publications of other Colonies. These have been fully indexed in the several publications in which they are to be found, and the more important documents are familiar to historical students. A topical analysis of such documents can more readily be made through these publications than by means of these manuscript volumes. It has been thought better, therefore, to amplify the topical abstract of contents rather upon obscure points and local matters than to parallel work already done. A topical title of each class will illustrate this point. Connecticut found it desirable, quite early in the struggle with Great Britain, to pass laws regulating prices, and to lay an embargo on the export of provisions. Out of these proceedings arose complications which gave rise to further legislation and to extensive correspondence. Care has been taken to collate all references bearing on this topic. References to the destruction of New London are more carefully noted than reports concerning the movements of the enemy by way of Lake Champlain. No attempt has been made, as yet, to unify the catalogue. The grouping of the subjects and the cross-references would be somewhat different, if the cards were to

be kept by themselves, from what would be required if they are to be mingled with the cards of the general catalogue of the Society.

JUSTIN WINSOR,
R. C. WINTHROP, JR.

April 12, 1888.

The business of the Annual Meeting was then taken up, and the regular reports were presented.

Report of the Council.

The year of the Society just closed is one of the least eventful in its recent history ; and at the same time it is one of the most remarkable, for during the last year no one of our Resident Members has died. But to the names of our deceased Honorary Members we must add those of the Rt. Rev. William B. Stevens, D.D., and the Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, LL.D. ; and of our Corresponding Members, that of J. Carson Brevoort, Esq. It has also become known to us during the year that Benjamin F. French, Esq., of New Orleans, who was elected a Corresponding Member in 1857, died in New York City, May 30, 1877.

During the year, Solomon Lincoln, A.M., and Edwin P. Seaver, A.M., have been elected Resident Members ; John A. Doyle, M.A., and William C. Rives, LL.B., Corresponding Members ; and Prof. Ernst Curtius and Hon. Carl Schurz, Honorary Members.

The report of the Treasurer contains some interesting matters which might find place in this report ; but instead of repeating, we respectfully refer to them ; and to the reports of the Librarian and Cabinet-keeper for the more important accessions in those departments.

A volume of Proceedings for 1886-1887 has appeared ; and until recently it was expected that the second volume of the Trumbull Papers and the second volume of Sewall's Letters would be laid on our table to-day ; but the appearance of both will be delayed for a few weeks.

The calendaring of the Pickering manuscripts has begun ; and the indexing of the manuscripts belonging to the Society is going forward.

The following list is intended to include the titles of the historical and literary productions of members of the Society during the year, so far as they have appeared in separate publications:—

Tolerance: Two Lectures addressed to the Students of several of the Divinity Schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By Phillips Brooks.

A Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In two volumes. By James Elliot Cabot.

The Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the American Revolution. By Mellen Chamberlain.

The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1629–1685. By George E. Ellis.

Address in Commemoration of the Life and Services of Charles Francis Adams, Quincy, July 4, 1887. By William Everett.

The Boston Massacre. By Abner C. Goodell, Jr.

Mr. Waters' English Researches. By Abner C. Goodell, Jr.

Groton Historical Series. Nos. 1 to 4 of Vol. II. By Samuel A. Green.

Standard Biography: Lights of Two Centuries. Edited by Edward E. Hale.

History of the United States. By Edward E. Hale.

New England Ancestors of Katherine Brattle and William Cary Harris. By Edward D. Harris.

A Discourse on the Anniversary of the Settlement of Marietta, Ohio. By George F. Hoar.

Our Hundred Days in Europe. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Heartsease and Rue. By James Russell Lowell.

American Statesman Series: Including Lives of Henry Clay, Gouverneur Morris, Patrick Henry, and Benjamin Franklin. Edited by John T. Morse, Jr.

Building a Character. By Andrew P. Peabody.

Harvard Reminiscences. By Andrew P. Peabody.

Conventionalism in Ancient American Art. By Frederick W. Putnam.

A Few Words about Secession. By John C. Ropes.

American Commonwealths: Including Connecticut and New York. Edited by Horace E. Scudder.

Men and Letters. By Horace E. Scudder.

Diocese of Massachusetts; its Historical Acquisitions and Wants: being the Fourth Annual Report. By Edmund F. Slafter.

Arithmetic in Boston Schools. By Francis A. Walker.

Arithmetic in Primary and Grammar Schools. By Francis A. Walker.

Memoir of William Barton Rogers. By Francis A. Walker.

The Colonial Laws of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the edition of 1672, with Supplements through 1686. By William H. Whitmore.

The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Reports of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. By William H. Whitmore.

Record of the Commemoration, November fifth to eighth, 1886, on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College. Edited by Justin Winsor.

The Mayflower Town. An Address, delivered at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, Duxbury, June 17, 1887. By Justin Winsor.

Manuscript Sources of American History. By Justin Winsor.

Narrative and Critical History of America. Vol. VI. Edited by Justin Winsor.

Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? By Justin Winsor.

Ode to Queen Victoria. By Robert C. Winthrop.

A Short Account of the Winthrop Family. By Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.

From the Reports to be presented to-day it will appear that the Society, during the past year, has prospered. It has followed the paths to which it had become accustomed. It has added something to its Library, both printed and manuscript, and something to its Cabinets, which will subserve the purposes of the historian; and the historical work done by its members, and promulgated by its own publications or through the public press, has added something to American history. This is in accord with the purposes of the Society, and expresses the conviction of its members, that, next in value to a national life well lived, is a record of that life, worthily written.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN, *Chairman.*

Report of the Librarian.

During the year there have been added to the Library:—

Books	546
Pamphlets	2,763
Volumes of newspapers	2
Unbound volumes of newspapers	6
Broadsides	171
Maps	4
Volumes of manuscripts	38
Manuscripts	205
In all	<hr/> 3,735

Of the books added, 441 have been given, 89 bought, and 16 obtained by exchange. Of the pamphlets added, 2,553 have been given, 152 bought, and 58 procured by exchange.

From the income of the Savage Fund, there have been bought 89 volumes and 152 pamphlets; and 33 volumes have been bound at the charge of the same fund.

From the income of the William Winthrop Fund, 121 volumes have been bound.

Of the books added to the Rebellion department, 22 have been given and 23 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 9 have been given and 60 bought. There are now in this collection 1,597 volumes, 4,080 pamphlets, 754 broadsides, and 86 maps.

In the collection of manuscripts there are now 723 volumes, 158 unbound volumes, 75 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 6,169 manuscripts.

The Library contains at the present time about 33,000 volumes, including the files of bound newspapers, the bound manuscripts, and the Dowse Collection. The number of pamphlets, including duplicates, is 84,363; and the number of broadsides, including duplicates, is 3,024.

During the year there have been taken out 40 books and 2 pamphlets, and all have been returned; though with this statement it should be said that the Library is used much more for reference than for circulation.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Librarian*.

April 12, 1888.

Report of the Cabinet-keeper.

During the past year there have been thirty-five donations to the Cabinet, comprising eleven engravings, twelve photographs, five etchings, one coin, and various miscellaneous articles, as will be seen by the appended list.

Among the engravings are one of Edward Coles, the gift of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; of Hon. John Pickering, presented by his son, Henry W. Pickering; of Governor Bernard, by Rev. Henry W. Foote; of Francis C. Gray; of Governors Belcher and Hutchinson, by Albert K. Teele; and a woodcut of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by Samuel A. Green.

Several photographs have also been added to our book of members ; but many are still wanting to complete the number.

The catalogue of paintings has been revised and corrected, and is now ready for use.

The following is a complete list of the donations for the year : —

A copperplate engraving of Rev. Samuel Willard, by Gucht. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

Photographs of Daniel Leonard and Col. George Leonard. Given by Elisha Clarke Leonard.

Etchings of Houdon, after a painting by Rembrandt Peale, James Iredell, and William Allen, by Albert Rosenthal. Given by Mr. Rosenthal.

A photograph of a part of the old trail from Boston to Plymouth through the West Roxbury Park, June 5, 1887. Given by Augustus Parker.

A sheet of stamps of the American Letter Mail Company. Given by Charles E. Clark.

Engravings of Jonathan Belcher and Thomas Hutchinson, by J. A. J. Wilcox, 1887. Given by Albert K. Teele.

One hundred and sixty-six envelopes used during the Rebellion. Given by Mrs. Mary (Swift) Lamson.

An engraving of Henry W. Longfellow, by John Sartain, after a painting by Thomas B. Read. Given by Daniel Denison Slade.

The centennial medal of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland, struck to commemorate its one hundredth anniversary, 1887. Given by the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

An etching, by Joseph E. Hill, of the table showing the coat of arms of the Clarke family. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

A photograph of Boylston Market, 1887, just before it was taken down. Given by Jonathan French.

An artotype copy of a painting of Gen. John Cropper, of Virginia. Given by John Cropper, of New York.

A photograph of the Warren house, Roxbury, after an engraving by Smith Pierson. Given by Augustus Parker.

A photograph of "Redemption Rock," upon which was made the agreement for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster. Given by Edward J. Young.

A photograph of the North Middlesex Conference, at Groton, Mass., with a view of the Unitarian Church, Oct. 12, 1887, by W. F. Burns, of Ayer. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

Five photographs of views in Groton, Mass., by W. F. Burns, of Ayer, 1887: Old Soapstone Quarry, Hayes's Blacksmith Shop, Harry John Blood, and two of Nathan Nutting. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

An engraving commemorative of the death of George Washington. Given by James Russell Lowell.

An engraving of Francis C. Gray, by P. Schultze.

An engraving of the ministerial side of the House of Commons, 1854. Given by William W. Greenough.

A woodcut of Robert C. Winthrop, after a painting by Huntington. 1886. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

An etching of Francis Bernard, by J. H. Daniels, 1887, after a painting by Copley, in Christ's Church College, Oxford, England, Given by Henry W. Foote.

An engraving of Edward Coles, by Samuel Sartain, after a painting by Henry Brown, 1852. Given by Robert C. Winthrop.

Heliotypes of Rev. John Clarke and Rev. William Emerson. Given by Arthur B. Ellis.

A coin (1 schilling), Hamburg, 1765. Given by James C. Davis.

An engraving of John Pickering, by F. T. Stuart, after a painting by Chester Harding. Given by Henry W. Pickering.

An engraving of Manasseh Cutler, by J. C. Buttre. Given by William Parker Cutler.

For a full account of the above, see Record Book, pages 85-87.

F. E. OLIVER, *Cabinet-keeper.*

Boston, April 12, 1888.

Report of the Treasurer.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1888.

The special funds held by him are ten in number, and are as follows:—

I. THE APPLETON FUND, which was created Nov. 18, 1854, by a gift to the Society, from Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, and Nathaniel I. Bowditch, trustees under the will of the late Samuel Appleton, of stocks of the appraised value of ten thousand dollars. These stocks were subsequently sold for \$12,203, at which sum the fund now stands. The income is applicable to "the procuring, preserving, preparation, and publication of historical papers."

II. THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND, which now stands, with the accumulated income, at \$10,000. This fund originated in a gift of two thousand dollars from the late Hon. David Sears, presented Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society Nov. 8, 1855. On Dec. 26, 1866, it was increased by a gift of five hundred dollars from Mr. Sears, and another of the same amount from our late associate, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. The income must be appropriated in accordance with the directions in Mr. Sears's declaration of trust in the printed Proceedings for November, 1855.

III. THE DOWSE FUND, which was given to the Society by George Livermore and Eben. Dale, executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse, April 9, 1857, for the "safe keeping" of the Dowse Library. It amounts to \$10,000.

IV. THE PEABODY FUND, which was presented by the late George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, and now stands at \$22,123. It is invested in the seven per cent bonds of the Boston and Albany Railroad Co., payable in 1892, for \$21,000, and a deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank now amounting to \$700.59. The income is only available for the publication and illustration of the Society's Proceedings and Memoirs, and for the preservation of the Society's Historical Portraits.

V. THE SAVAGE FUND, which was a bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, received in June, 1873, and now stands on the books at the sum of \$6,000. The income is to be used for the increase of the Society's Library.

VI. THE ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND, which was given in February, 1881, by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, in recognition of her father's interest in the work of the Society. The original sum was one thousand dollars; but the interest up to this date having been added to the principal, it now stands at \$1,502.70. There is no restriction as to the use to be made of this fund.

VII. THE WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND, which amounts to the sum of \$3,000, and was received Oct. 13, 1882, under the will of the late William Winthrop, for many years a Corresponding Member of the Society. The income is to be applied "to the binding for better preservation of the valuable manuscripts and books appertaining to the Society."

VIII. THE RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND, which represents a gift to the Society, on the 23d of March, 1883, from the widow of our late Treasurer, of a certificate of twenty shares in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago, of the par value of \$100 each, and of the stereotype plates of Mr. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," "Life of Joseph Warren," and "Rise of the Republic," in which it is still invested. The fund stands on the Treasurer's books at \$3,000. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

IX. THE GENERAL FUND, which now amounts to \$7,850. It represents the following gifts and payments to the Society:—

1. A gift of two thousand dollars from the residuary estate of the late MARY PRINCE TOWNSEND, by the executors of her will, William Minot and William Minot, Jr., in recognition of which, by a vote of the Society, passed June 13, 1861, the Treasurer was "directed to make and keep a special entry in his account books of this contribution as the donation of Miss Mary P. Townsend."

2. A legacy of two thousand dollars from the late HENRY HARRIS, received in July, 1867.

3. A legacy of one thousand dollars from the late GEORGE BEMIS, received in March, 1879.

4. A gift of one hundred dollars from the late RALPH WALDO EMERSON, received in April, 1881.

5. A legacy of one thousand dollars from the late WILLIAMS LATHAM, received in May, 1884.

6. A bequest of five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co. from our late Recording Secretary, GEORGE DEXTER, received in June, 1884.

7. Five commutation fees of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

X. THE ANONYMOUS FUND, which originated in a gift of \$1,000 to the Society in April, 1887, communicated in a letter to the Treasurer printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. iii. pp. 277, 278). The income up to the present time has been added to the principal.

Of these funds two—the Peabody Fund and the Richard Frothingham Fund—are invested separately, as has been stated above. The other funds, which stand on the Treasur-

er's books at \$51,606.45, are represented in part by the following securities: \$10,000 in the five per cent mortgage bonds of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Co., registered in the name of the Society, and payable in 1921; \$3,000 in the five per cent first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Kansas, and Western Railroad Co., registered in the name of the Society, and payable in 1926; \$1,000 in an eight per cent mortgage bond of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Co., not registered, and due in 1892; twenty-five shares in the State National Bank of Boston, of the par value of \$100 each; five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co., of the par value of \$100 each; and one share in the Boston Gas-Light Co. of the par value of \$500. The aggregate amount at which these securities stand on the books is \$18,868.50. The balance (\$32,737.95) is an incumbrance on the real estate, and shows a reduction of \$6,735.57 during the year in the amount of our funds which have been temporarily invested in the real estate of the Society.

Besides the gifts and bequests represented by these funds, numerous gifts have been made to the Society from time to time, and expended for the purchase of the real estate, or in promoting the objects for which the Society was organized. A detailed account of these gifts was included in the last Annual Report of the Treasurer, but it has not been thought necessary to reproduce this account at the present time. It will be sufficient to remind the members of the fact, and to add that when these gifts were received the Society was not in a financial condition to create any permanent funds.

By a change of securities during the year the amount of the Savage Fund has been raised to \$6,000 and the General Fund to \$7,850. But in consequence of the lower rate of interest now obtainable on satisfactory securities, the income will be less than it has heretofore been, — a circumstance very much to be regretted, as the income of the Savage Fund especially has always been insufficient for the demands made on it.

The following abstracts and the trial balance show the present condition of the several accounts:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

DEBITS.

1887.		
March 31.	To balance on hand	\$502.28
1888.		
March 31.	To receipts as follows:—	
	General Account	10,616.23
	Investments	4,500.00
	Savage Fund	500.00
	Anonymous Fund	1,000.00
	Consolidated Income	625.00
	Income of General Fund	130.00
	Income of Peabody Fund	1,470.00
	Income of Savage Fund	150.00
	Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	225.90
		<u>\$19,719.41</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down	\$298.45

CREDITS.

1888.		
March 31.	By payments as follows:—	
	Investments	\$12,861.25
	Income of Peabody Fund	1,174.15
	Income of Savage Fund	403.50
	Income of William Winthrop Fund	194.20
	Income of Appleton Fund	51.63
	Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	669.67
	Consolidated Income	191.67
	General Account	3,874.89
	By balance on hand	298.45
		<u>\$19,719.41</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DEBITS.

1887.		
March 31.	To balance brought forward	\$1,214.73
1888.		
March 31.	To sundry payments:—	
	J. H. Tuttle, salary	1,500.00
	A. B. Page, salary	700.00
	Printing Sewall's Letter Book	286.27
	Printing, stationery, and postage	104.79
	Cataloguing manuscripts	566.00
	H. F. Waters, for researches in England	100.00
	Fuel and light	151.05
	Care of fire, etc.	281.44
	Miscellaneous expenses and repairs	185.34
	Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	350.00
	Consolidated Income	2,161.59
	Building Account	6,735.57
		<u>\$14,336.78</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down	\$3,195.77

CREDITS.

1888.

March 31. By sundry receipts:—

Rent of Building	\$9,000.00
Interest	39.54
Income of Dowse Fund	524.78
Admission Fees	50.00
Assessments	850.00
Sales of publications	676.69
By balance to new account	3,195.77

\$14,336.78*Income of Appleton Fund.*

DEBITS.

1888.

March 31. To amount paid copyist	\$51.63
„ balance carried forward	3,557.68

\$3,609.31

CREDITS.

1887.

March 31. By balance brought forward	\$2,968.94
--	------------

1888.

March 31. „ proportion of consolidated income	640.37
---	--------

\$3,609.31

March 31. By balance brought down	\$3,557.68
---	------------

Income of William Winthrop Fund.

DEBITS.

1888.

March 31. To amount paid for binding	\$ 194.20
„ balance carried forward	10.14

\$204.34

CREDITS.

1887.

March 31. By balance brought forward	\$46.90
--	---------

1888.

March 31. „ proportion of consolidated income	157.44
---	--------

\$204.34

March 31. By balance brought down	\$10.14
---	---------

Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund.

DEBITS.

1888.

March 31. To amount paid on account of 5 Coll. X.	\$669.67
„ balance carried forward	1,510.84

\$2,180.51

CREDITS.

1887.		
March 31.	By amount brought forward	\$1,305.73
April 1.	„ seven months' interest on \$10,000 principal	350.00
1888.		
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income	524.78
		<u>\$2,180.51</u>
March 31.	By balance brought down	\$1,510.84

Income of Richard Frothingham Fund.

CREDITS.

1887.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$389.40
1888.		
March 31.	„ dividends received	200.00
	„ copyright received	25.90
		<u>\$615.30</u>
March 31.	By amount brought down	\$615.30

Income of Douse Fund.

DEBITS.

1888.		
March 31.	To amount placed to credit of General Account	<u>\$524.78</u>

CREDITS.

1888.		
March 31.	By proportion of consolidated income	<u>\$524.78</u>

Income of Peabody Fund.

DEBITS.

1887.		
March 31.	To balance brought forward	\$3,045.59
1888.		
March 31.	„ amount paid for printing, binding, etc.	1,174.15
		<u>\$4,219.74</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down	\$2,749.74

CREDITS.

1888.		
March 31.	By one year's interest on railroad bonds	\$1,470.00
	„ balance carried forward	2,749.74
		<u>\$4,219.74</u>

Income of Savage Fund.

DEBITS.

1888.		
March 31.	To amount paid for books	\$403.50
	„ balance carried forward	113.00
		<u>\$516.50</u>

1887.		CREDITS.	
March 31.	By balance brought forward		\$51.63
April 1.	„ interest on railroad bonds		150.00
1888.			
March 31.	„ proportion of consolidated income		314.87
			<u>\$516.50</u>
March 31.	By balance brought down		\$113.00

TRIAL BALANCE.

		DEBITS.	
Cash			\$298.45
Real Estate			103,280.19
Investments			43,991.50
Income of Peabody Fund			2,749.74
General Account			3,195.77
			<u>\$153,515.65</u>

		CREDITS.	
Building Account			\$70,542.24
Appleton Fund			12,203.00
Dowse Fund			10,000.00
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund			10,000.00
Peabody Fund			22,123.00
Savage Fund			6,000.00
Erastus B. Bigelow Fund			1,502.70
William Winthrop Fund			3,000.00
Richard Frothingham Fund			3,000.00
General Fund			7,850.00
Anonymous Fund			1,050.75
Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund			1,510.84
Income of Appleton Fund			3,557.68
Income of Savage Fund			113.00
Income of William Winthrop Fund			10.14
Income of Richard Frothingham Fund			615.30
Income of General Fund			437.00
			<u>\$153,515.65</u>

From these abstracts it will be seen that the sum of \$566, from the gift acknowledged in the Treasurer's last Annual Report, for cataloguing the manuscripts, has been expended during the year, and that the sum of \$434 remains for continuing the work. The cost of publishing the Early Proceedings and the Consolidated Index to the Proceedings having largely exceeded the means available for the purpose, the income of the Peabody Fund is charged with a considerable debt. This debt, however, has been reduced \$295.85 during

the year, and probably it will be reduced still further in the next twelve months. Nothing has been charged to the income of the Richard Frothingham Fund; and the income of this fund will soon amount to a sufficient sum to warrant the completion of the Catalogue of the Cabinet. After paying the remainder of the cost of the volume of Trumbull Papers, which it was expected would be laid on the table at the annual meeting, a sufficient sum will remain to the credit of the income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund to justify the preparation of another volume. The amount to the credit of the income of the Appleton Fund is now sufficient for the publication of the volume of Winthrop Papers and the Calendar of Pickering Papers, both of which have been unexpectedly delayed. After the publication of the second volume of Judge Sewall's Letter Book, which is nearly ready, it is not probable that it will be necessary to charge the cost of any other volume of Collections to the General Account. But until all the funds which are now an incumbrance on the real estate are reinvested, considerable sums must be set apart every year for the reinvestment of those funds.

CHARLES C. SMITH, *Treasurer*.

Boston, March 31, 1888.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 31, 1888, have attended to their duty, and report that they find them correctly kept and properly vouched; that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report; that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for; and that the Trial Balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

SAMUEL C. COBB, }
ROGER WOLCOTT, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 9, 1888.

Judge CHAMBERLAIN, for the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, submitted the following report; and the persons therein named were unanimously elected:—

President.

REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D., LL.D. BOSTON.

Vice-Presidents.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL.D. BOSTON.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD J. YOUNG, D.D. WALTHAM.

Corresponding Secretary.

JUSTIN WINSOR, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Treasurer.

CHARLES C. SMITH, A.M. BOSTON.

Librarian.

HON. SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. BOSTON.

Cabinet-keeper.

FITCH EDWARD OLIVER, M.D. BOSTON.

Executive Committee of the Council.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, JR., A.M. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN LOWELL, LL.D. NEWTON.

HON. JOHN D. WASHBURN, LL.B. WORCESTER.

GEORGE S. HALE, A.M. BOSTON.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

On motion of Dr. PAIGE, the thanks of the Society were voted to the retiring members of the Executive Committee.

In the afternoon the members of the Society were entertained at the house of the President, No. 110 Marlborough Street.